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BY ECF

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The Hon. Katherine B. Forrest United Stated District Court Southern District of New York 500 Pearl Street New York, NY 10007

Re: United States v. Wedd et al., 15-cr-616 (KBF)

Dear Judge Forrest:

Yesterday evening, the government submitted its opposition to Defendants' motion (ECF Nos. 406-07) to dismiss the new indictment's aggravated identity theft charges. Mindful of the embargo on *in limine* motion "replies" (ECF No. 370), I write to address two issues surfaced in the government's papers.

First, the courts of appeals do not appear to be split on the meaning of "uses" in 18 U.S.C. § 1028A(a)(1). (Govt. Opp'n., ECF 415, at 6.) Two circuits – the Sixth and First – have considered the issue; *both* have "read the term [] to require that the defendant attempt to pass him[self] . . . off as another person or purport to take some [] action on another['s] behalf." *U.S. v. Berroa*, 856 F.3d 141, 156 (1st Cir. 2017); *see id.* (identifying the Sixth as "the only other circuit to have addressed the issue[]"). The authorities cited in *U.S. v. Naranjo*, 645 Fed. Appx. 50 (2d Cir. 2016) answer a different question: whether a defendant who obtained permission to "possess[], transfer[], or use[]" another person's ID may nevertheless be convicted under § 1028A. They have no bearing on Defendants' motion.

Second, nothing in § 1028A or the cases interpreting it suggests a distinction between "name[s]," "numbers" or any other "means of identification." (Govt. Opp'n at 5-6.) Thus, while U.S. v. Miller, 734 F.3d 530 (6th Cir. 2013) involved names, its holding applies to "addresses," Berroa, 856 F.3d at 155, and Medicare "Identification Numbers," U.S. v. Medlock, 792 F.3d 700, 705 (6th Cir. 2015), alike.

Defendants look forward to amplifying these points, and those set out in our moving papers, at oral argument.

Respectfully,

/s/

Jonathan Savella